

NOS

Bilious Remitting Fever
in Kentucky, 1818

Benj^r. T. Bedinger-

admitted April 6th 1819

Prof. A. D. ...
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An
essay upon the Polioyemittent
fever as it occurred in a section
of the state of Kentucky in
the summer of the year 1818
Submitted

To the examination of the faculty
of medicine in the University
of Pennsylvania for the pur-
pose of procuring a degree
of Doctor of Medicine
By
the author

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Preface.

In submitting, the observations to which the author, has prefixed these prefatory remarks, to the examination of the faculty of medicine he would do himself and the opinions which he has advanced a great injustice were he to omit mentioning, that the short time (which he has had of throwing them together) which, from his ignorance of the circumstance of his going to visit this school until but a few days previous to his departure, from home, and from the

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complete occupation of his time during the winter in paying the necessary attention to the different courses of lectures has been mostly accomplished in the short time allowed since the close of the session: which have necessarily prevented his giving the subject that complete and attentive investigation which he had most anxiously desired to have instituted.

It is also with pain that the author feels the necessity of asking ~~the~~ indulgence for the many blemishes both in the composition, and writing, which have been very much the result of the haste, to which he has been forced to submit, in order to complete his remarks previous to the expiration of the time prescribed by the regulations of the University.

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An
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fever as it occurred in a section of
the state of Kentucky in the summer
of the year of 1818

In the rage for speculation in
which physicians have indulged since the
first dawn of medical science to its pre-
sent improved, and enlightened condition,
without noticing the innumerable and ma-
-ay I say, absurd opinions of the scribbling
innovators of science, who have written under
the deceptive influence of their own supposed
superior mental powers and acuteness of
intellect under the fascinating influence of which
they have flattered themselves with the vain ho-
pe of snatching from the dark labyrinth of dis-

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are the Egyptian, whether increased with
which they have expected, specially to make
the stupendous height of the Temple of
Jane where by the immense profundity
of their supposed sagacity, they should be
the impregnable luminaries, and undistur-
bled monuments of science.

I am not saying of these, that
we find many such monuments, but
I am saying that we find them at
all the successive differences, imitations and
modifications which have taken place in
worlds, and particularly those of the
works of men highly civilized and
universally illustrious as the cultivators of
medical science.

In this manner theories have arisen
from previous theories, and theories
— ~~theories~~ — have arisen
half upon the basis of its predecessor.

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will have long since to be forgotten, by
one of a succeeding age, or that even the mil-
lions lived by fathers has scarce outlived its
progenitor, until his memory had been dis-
ipated, in the death of friends and acqu-
aintances.

Among the causes of phenomena
which have been the subjects of speculation
has that misconception of phenomena to which
we apply the term fever - is a pathological
state eminently conspicuous.

For, notwithstanding the numerous im-
portant work in a better place upon this
subject, its nature is such that it is
regarded as a point far from being settled.

The early view of nature, as a
mere of physical forces, and, in the general
view, which have not been sufficiently
scrutinized, before their application
were a source of fallacy in all the

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deductions which we are led to make from
the various phenomena which afterwards
present:

It is in this manner that we begin
to form theories which are only plac-
able on account of the simplicity of
their authors who observing their defi-
ciency are led to call to their aid that
kind of sophisticated reasoning by which
an author has observed the sufficient help
though actually compromised for the purpose
of maturity may by partial quotations
be rendered a cloak for even the most
honest and unprejudiced views which
have passed the inspection of mankind.

But whilst making these remarks
I would not be considered as desisting
against theory, for at the same time
let us not consider that there
is no possibility of a theory being

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of sophistry, forming hypotheses from the
abstract idiosyncrasies of discourse without
attending to its sense, or counsel, or in-
formation, and even to its beauty, but
only relating such notions as are calculated
to support the preconceived whims of
disapproved fancy, is the most common
or otherwise the most pernicious prejudice
which would militate against their own
truths in any other light than the
love of science. It is a fact too
self-evident to admit of a momentary do-
ubt, that it is reasoning alone when
founded upon the immovable basis
of previous theories, and experiments,
that we are to receive at truth in any
branch of philosophy or sciences.

To review all the false notions and
ill theory which have appeared in the

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... annals of nations, to the vol-
untary suppression of such facts as are
calculated to exercise an influence in con-
travention to their opinions. It is as
soon the moral worth of an individual
which particularly, and our observations,
would render a declining consequence
that

... we are not to be
swe of ultimately suppress that which we
have set out to observe our experiment
under the influence of passion or in-
fluence, that "You have more generally
supposed these sciences to be a mere
slavery even on this subject."

... have invalidate ...
"But we may suppose, a much larger
majority of speculators have been led from
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theory - nature from facts.

It is on this view that we too often
have speculators bringing forward
abstract circumstances to support general
theory, instead of theory to account for
general phenomena.

Having promised those few are genera
al observations, in which I have rather
conceded than by to expose some of
the most prominent faults of theorists
than are difficult to investigate them
I shall now further comment
pursue to the subject of the same in
which it shall be my chief business
to expose such errors, and relate
fact in the full extent of
its shewn up, and impartiality.

It is my hope that in some
future volume the same subject

[illegible]

is so severely felt by many of
the inhabitants of the ^{vicinity of} Salisbury
that the most correct method of ascer-
taining and ensuring a correct view of
its nature and spreading view is to connect
its history with a short account of such
circumstances previous and concomitant
as might be supposed to exercise an
influence or hold a necessary connec-
tion with the succeeding circumstances
of disease.

The first and most surprising
short we may consider in presenting it-
self is the weather which during the
spring and summer of the year 1818
was such as has been but rarely ex-
perienced by the oldest inhabitants of
the state.

In the months of April and May
but with the exception of a few rains



and a few cases of synanche tracheitis,
among the children I were characterized by an
unusual degree of heat & rigor of cold
was observed, which was much deprecated by
the farmer as it proved incompatible
with the early germination of the already
sown seeds, and an impediment to the pro-
ceedings of the various operations of husba-
ndry.

But the most deviation of the pre-
ceding circumstances were more than pre-
ponderated by the reverse occurrence of an
excess of temperature, which almost equal-
ly unknown which commenced about
the first of June, and continued until the
last of August, during which time
was summer & it was enlarged at the
top of the preceding spring upon a not
only the additional increase of temperature
but by its concomitant and productive

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These almost insurmountable floods, which
by inundating the banks of our rivers, and
smaller streams, with their adjacent low
grounds, has forming ponds of water which
it became stagnant, and at the same
time washing off quantities of mud
and vegetable matter from the high
lands which was deposited in the form
of a stony ^{ground} in which the mineral
lands were perfectly and literally
enveloped.

The reception of an immensity
of water at a temperature to which these
retained accumulations are not
accustomed, and that the water of the
inundation which on its return
instantly is now as to suppose that
during the decomposition of this mat-
ter that there was emitted such quan-
tities of poisonous miasmata for the deleterious



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nuance, and the singularity which
characterizes its power, is more than
sufficient to class it with the numerous
works of artistic sentiment, and we
shall now, find the proper medium
to reflect its own existence.

The month of June, as I have already
observed, was ushered in with a great cha-
nge of temperature and weather, at
this time, we not tell, this could it be
said, that our have matched the scap-
to, from the time of our.

But, alas, how true, is it that
pleasure ever pass the purging of
the same pain, and that both
streams are supplied by the same
fountain. Just, had the joyful
husbandman cherishing the most
pleasing anticipations of a fruitful
harvest, for his commencing

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labors: yet it is the most laborious
the field, when our care is like the fall
monster raises his Hydra head and the
just happy being of prosperity within
in the immolating grasp of his devouring
appetite.

There is thus only in the number
of cases that the first cases noted
by a particular degree of violence as
arrest my attention.

I might here proceed to a general
history of the disease. But as I consider
a that kind of illustration which
we receive from the relation of a
particular case is more particularly
calculated to enforce a comprehensive
view of the appearances of the dis-
ease, I shall here take the liberty
of making the history of it
my business as the history of the

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in its more general and asymmetric form, and as it was one in which my affections were particularly interested, it was one in which I had the most perfect though, successful opportunity of investigating.

the propriety of this method of describing diseases more in general, more particularly evident, when we consider that we have rarely ^{seen} an opportunity of viewing diseases in that form in which they are uninfluenced by medicines which have been exhibited for their removal.

A knowledge of this with the great
and may say, in fact, the insupera-
ble difficulties under which we labour
of denominating between the systems
consequent to the administration of
any one or have prescribed which

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...i generally change, or modify many of
the phenomena, and what would have
been the consequences had the case been
permitted to follow its natural inclination
on entirely uninfluenced by the inter-
ference of our art,

Hence may we not suppose that
many diseases had they been left to the un-
assisted powers of nature, would have
either resulted in a form very much different
from that in which they have appeared,
or even not have existed at all.

Supposing the above observations be-
ing sufficiently subject of the reasons which
now induce me to pursue the plan
here laid down, I will proceed concisely
and as explicitly as the limits of this hasty
sketch will admit to describe the progress
and termination of the disease.

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1. I days previous to the
an sudden attack I had observed
the patient an absence of his usual
vivacity and a sedentary habit of lying
in bed to be subsiding in one which had
been accustomed to the most active
employment, when a full appetite
which had placed tongue informed
me of an excessive accumulation of
mucous matter in the pharynx, vocal
and which induced me to prescribe
calomel thirty grains, which having
operated though it expressly he
felt relieved, at last, so much so
much so that on the following
day having business he immediately
did not hesitate to ride out, at
evening when he returned he felt as at
still which induced him to go to bed
where it was immediately succeeded

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by a violent paroxysm of fits - which
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of delirium which latter ^{part of the} ~~part of the~~ ^{day} when I saw him
on the succeeding morning though his
fever still continued to rage with conside-
rable degree of violence. His pulse frequent
though comparatively soft great heat
of body, undiminished ~~and~~ ^{and} in insupportable
thirst, with a yellow scurf covering his
tongue, I now prescribed of calomel and
Palo Salapara each thirty grs, which
was followed by so spurring an evacua-
tion of his bowels that (as he reports)
I followed it by the Blue Lick water
which is a purging mineral water of
great repute as cathartic among the
inhabitants of this part of the state. This was
given until it produced copious dis-
charges of an aqueous consistency and
yellow colour, the whole P.M. & night

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and his face pale although the
heart and neck are considerably warm.
have his feet and hands rubbed with
warm flannel, snapping to his feet,
he passes on, returning with some delirium
though his countenance continues pale.
great pain in his back and loins, par-
tial sweats break out on his forehead,
neck and breast, though they extend
no lower than his breast, which increases
and continues greater part of the
night. Second day gave him an eme-
tic of Ipecac, followed by ~~two~~ ^{one} ~~large~~ ^{small} doses of
glyster, this is followed by a good deal
of vomiting though little else than
water is thrown up. No objective diar-
rhea occurs, with suppression of the
urine in the back and loins continuing
the circumstances as symptomatic of
the presence of embolic matter -

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the primal vray I gave him of
columel, gas thirty, which passed off without
producing any sensible difference either
in the quantity or quality of the discharge.

Breaching the artery, which must
increase the continuance of so profuse
a discharge, is not a few the entire in-
efficiency of the measure which I have
now I write upon. I therefore
advised my friend to direct his
interference not to any many of the arteries
but in the physiology of the state
which is a block, as his accuracy of obser-
vation as well as correct rep of principles
has enabled him to detect the source
of many of its unnecessary trainings, and
break the shackles, in which some
of our physicians are bound, who consider
the ratiocinative faculty, entirely
confining to the author, which they have

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and, ^{also} without considering the
 continual change, ^{etc.} in the type, or
 volume of disease or the of climate in
 which they have occurred, consider any
 deviation from the path or sentimen
 ts which their tutors have impressed
 to their minds, as an incommunicable
 heresy.

Now I have made a short digressi
 on, on the subject the more imme
 diate object of our enquiry yet I shall
 the attempt to copy. (1808)
 consider its merit (or not) the merit
 of having introduced a practice ^{etc.}
 at once ^{etc.} and decisive. It not be
 considered as altogether proper to the
 subject.

An attempt to summarize knowledge
 and to illustrate attention to the
 medium of words would be detracting from

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re can be seen in that mine, which is in
some of the passages.

This opinion I infer from the first course of the case decidedly for about 100 grains purging once with ^{more} ^{more} ^{more} in 24 hours, not having any scales present, sixty grains of calomel with directions, that the latter quantity should be taken in four hours unless the first dose should change the usual appearance of the stools.

Doctors were applied to in consultation, a
few days succeeded the expected & killing
the disease having, and at length long
accompanying with the one perceptible change
in the appearance & quantity of the air
changes the advice of Dr Marshall and
my own previous observation which had long
since led me to the use of all
pallatives internally given as incompatible.

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and the eye set in motion, and it became the
in a moment in doses of half the quantity
above mentioned afterwards combined with
sanguinaria does good, and abundant
that he now took thirty grs of calomel.
combined with the large doses of one of the
above mentioned articles every three hours
at the same time that heat of his body
which had now become universal, was mod-
erated by the application of cold and even
cold water to his temples and forehead
by the means of ice, &c. at the same time
that I permitted him to bath his hands
in cold water. The application of water
in above stated stone appeared to have
the effect of rousing him from the
state of lethargy, and now to which
he was now nearly disposed.
The tongue now on the fourth day was
covered with a thick white clay crust which

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was impacted his articular surface that he
was obliged to keep by him for the purpose of wash-
ing for the purpose of washing his mouth.
A blister was now applied to the back of
his neck no other change except the mor-
bid debility. Purges continued.

In the fifth day at twelve o'clock with
the exception of increased secretion and dis-
tention of the tendons which were now a
concomitant of his sleep there could be
but little change observed. As during
the last three days he had taken two
ounces of calomel combined with con-
siderable quantities of other drastic pu-
rgatives as above mentioned I had now
despaired of the practice when
by the administration of another and
a somewhat larger dose I was enabled
to perceive the long expected and much
wished for change in the above dis-

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charges; which instead of being purely
aqueous, now appeared to be mixed with a
dark coloured gelatinous matter, which
floating through them gave them the
appearance of urine, floating through
water, and in the course of a few
hours, I have the pleasure of witnessing
the entire cessation of the water & air
charges, which cessation, was followed
by copious stools of a dark olive colour
and very offensive, and of the consist-
ence of jelly. This discharge was
kept up for two days by the alter-
nate administration of calomel and
castor oil. The quantity of offensive
matter passed during this time
as I supposed was about two gallons when
it gradually ceased his flow left his
pulse become soft and regular and by the
more use of wine which he had taken

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for the last two days his appetite became
so poor as to ask for something to eat of
which he had taken nothing for the last
few days he now refused to take the best
sauces or other-batters for which I however
found a good substitute in wine & light
and nourishing diet, with which, and the
daily use of the Soda water, so as to op-
erate as a gentle laxative, he was in a
short time restored to his usual good
health.

4. We saw the monument of John
Dillon, a monument now in the
of the extent to which the purging place
had been ruined, having having the land of
six days given three acres of pasture, some
times with large quantities of other waste,
purging and that with a mass of squalling
my most sanguine expectations, I was indu-
ced to write its history the most material.

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parts of which I have given here both, for the purpose of giving a more correct idea of the phenomena which marked the disease and ~~as~~ a more explicit illustration of that treatment, ^{which} when applied at an early stage of the disease when the patient's strength had not already been exhausted, has so far as my experience goes proved universally successful.

Notwithstanding what I have already said, that the preceding may be considered as history of the disease in its more general and aggravated form, I must here observe that these symptoms were subject to many modifications and were of the very most variable in their appearance, of these however I will only mention the most prominent.

Although the commencement of the disease was more generally marked by the return

[Faint handwritten notes]

strange, steady, extensive, yet I cannot say
that these phenomena are so very common
of universal occurrence, nor yet, is it an
easy matter to point out the regular
time, and variations which its primary
occurrence exhibits. It is in this respect
in these laws of epidemic in general and
more especially in its incipient stage. In
many cases all the symptoms of a large
proportion of the diseases of common oc-
currence in our practice at first, which
however apparent in the incipient stage
of the disease, appeared ultimately disposed
to terminate in this form of fever or at
least to exhibit phenomena evincing
much of its aspect.

This fact is particularly exemplified
in a very interesting case of scarlet fever
which terminated in this form and app-
ears to be entirely removed by its occurrence.

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at last upon the patient recovered from the latter disease. I had the pleasure of observing the absence of all the appearances of scrophulous, & for did any of its symptoms recur previous to my departure from the state, although some months have elapsed anterior to that time, nor have I any reason to apprehend a return of the disease as it appeared to be entirely eradicated.

The concomitance of the scrophulous discharge from the bowels could not be considered as an universal occurrence, but was so much so that, I do not recollect of seeing (save in those cases where the purging plan had been resorted to) the incipient stage of the disease in which cases the disease was characterized by a peculiar melenous and caputulos of being manag'd a solitary case where it

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known it was the general occurrence of this circumstance, which induced the disease particularly noticed and discriminated, it from the usual one of obstinate remittent and was peculiar to the little of them among the old women of the neighborhood and vicinity around.

It is however necessary to observe here that my practice and situation was more particularly confined to a section of country approximating a river and large creeks to which situation I have reason to believe this circumstance was more particularly confined as from the general information of physicians whose practice was confined to sections of country more remote from such sources of contagion the watery discharges were much less frequent.

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It would be useless that I should enter
farther into a detail, of the various
forms which the disease exhibits.

It would be sufficient to observe that
these most interesting were only
dependant on the peculiarities of constitution,
the violence of the disease, and on
more or less aggravated appearance
of the symptoms already enumerated.

With a few exceptions to the practice which
I have laid down, in the case already stated,
I consider it one which in most cases we
can depend upon with an incontestable
degree of confidence. But as there may
be doubtless some useful new notions
admitted to this practice, and as it may
be considered not altogether useless that
we should have, without pretending to
be, critically into a review of objections, up
on the practice, provided by many physicians!



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... .. by some the au-
thority of water. But ... the universal
... .. as well as the
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cessity to them under cir-
cumstances they from analogy
... .. seemed to promise something effective
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of those cases in which
to view the fallacy of
... .. to observe the at



most universal, common, of the colloquial
dialects, as a consequence to this
exhibition, a circumstance, which with
much diffidence I felt disposed to allude
to the emitters previous to my con-
firmation in the opinion by the ex-
cellent evidence of that accurate
breeder, the illustrious Dr. Sæmken says,
he observes the same circumstance as frequently
by the accumulation of emitters dur-
ing the infirmatory stage of fever;
though 'tis true, that he supposes it is a
very very analogous to that which
is described that the diarrhoea
is a consequence of the
spasmodic contraction of emitters, a
circumstance which I do not consider
as perfectly correct, as a very eminent phre-
nologist has observed that he was
in the habit of treating this disease.



accompanied with diarrhoea, my weight has entirely failed. The disease, however, when it is in its progress, administers them in doses of a few solid days, an interval to recover from. The inability on my knees may most probably be justly attributed to being recovered from an aggregate of my own experience, and from the information I had derived from other sources, and is not a much less experience, and by the time I return to my usual use of light and moderate exercise, a large measure of recovery will be effected.

The same day the Ives
 and I went to the station to see
 the delegation in the morning. I saw
 that the men in the delegation which at
 the same time will see to conduct us off



the ability of the mind to be more
 the than it may be otherwise. ^{more} easily
 by disabbling than by the action of the same
 set, which when properly applied to the
 is a protection, and prevents the suddenness
 of the disease which has not been
 the subject of a cautious consideration.

And I found that the same thing that
 on the times before the section of the
 Sacroca with much anxiety and passion
 to agree with almost a whole community
 upon my own observation,
 which I am apt to think is not with
 the same, would not be so easily
 done; I cannot be so sure of
 the cases in which we have seen signs
 of the inflammation and pain in
 the abdomen as in the case of the
 which we are so very particularly with the
 young practitioners as to the suggestion

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to the use of the same than the
 previous pain itself; a knowledge of
 which can only be ascertained by long
 experience. with frequent ~~pauses~~ and
 specious comparisons, tho' the pro-
 portion of blood thro' other parts better
 understood is bilateral than to prove
 of sitting down to the patient.
 Indeed it appears to me unnecessary
 in the high authority of Spontaneous
 as others for whose pleasure I have
 ever entertained the greatest respect has
 in a disease hastening on patient with
 a rapid march to a truly dangerous state
 of debility, at the same time under the
 debilitating influence of almost contin-
 ual aqueous discharges by stool, that
 there can be but few circumstances
 which would warrant the recurrence
 to this sitting.



In this opinion I am more particular
 with reference when I consider the
 sort of its advantages may be derived
 from cold affusion. which is usually
 to its good consequences producing
 that true artificial action, relieving the
 system and when the disease has
 then advanced to preventing the con-
 tinuous tendency to come by belating
 upon the patient, even at ease in which
 I am then it is comfortable and highly
 agreeable sensation, and in fact being
 powerfully reanimating the patient,

As a remedy eminent & efficacious
 in the disease I cannot omit mention-
 ing of hispartids & the great ability of
 those remedies in the advanced stage of
 it, therefore it is usually advised in
 such cold diseases it would be better to
 use in the latter into a detail of



an indication of their beneficial operations in each state of disease but has been nearly confined myself to some few common cases in their application which of not entirely have in I believe were too much overlooked by practitioners.

As I have already observed in the commencement of the disease we frequently and generally observe a remission and slight chill before place. I applied to it in the remission at that period previous to the arrival of the succeeding cold stage. I would submit the superiority of the various inflammation previous to the occurrence of each cold stage.

The application of the leeches is to the reduction of vitious action by excitation and the various other



defiling measure is a practice which
I am fully aware is common to the
rest of the world of the present day.

But as it will be perceived that I
have not hitherto been bound down
by the weight of authority I may say
so and that with the greatest ap-
pense and respect for many of the
phenomena of such authors with whom
I would presume to differ that in the
present case of fear our course has
been the action of unacquainted obser-
vation and perhaps prejudice.

It has been fully perceived
that by the application of blisters as
above recommended that like others
in the incipient stage of exanthema
it will arrest the exhalation of heat so much
that it will either not appear at all,
or be so much moderated that the volume

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of the succeeding hot stage will, require much moderation,

that they all be subserving the flow of blood to the surface, and also thus restoring the equilibrium to the circulation, counteracts any tendency to congestion in the stomach, alimentary canal or other important viscera, as by ^{inducing} the morbid phenomena to the surface, they perform the part of slow poisons or decoy birds to the disease, they will as is most certainly ascertained be followed by a more prompt and certain operation of purgatives and other evacuating internally given.

That the advantages derived from the application of Histeria is above recommended will at all times be as evident as when the system has been previously evacuated as is shown



for which neither can true or believe
to be correct.

But to me it appears as a very safe
and sound method of philosophizing indeed.
That from this circumstance, we should
be made our conclusions which would
presume upon their entire validity.
By the same process of reasoning we in-
fer that because five does
not equal ten that it equals nothing.
But since it is possible that it is true
and by many philosophers these argu-
ments are thought to be as convincing
the ability of a person to argue well is
then pronounced upon in terms
of disproofs or true and false
and the numerous class of jobs by these
poor methods or continue to com-
municate with the vulgar as there is no
power though not believe fallacious



language & it enthusiastic approval
to every one, to the hope & the
same time that they apply are in
which I cannot conceive otherwise than
a fight with me, after having an
assessing and at last in effecting, and
would much rather choose to report
than an infinitely capacious view
of their own world, in which has
been me is consider efficacious to
the numerous and noble and the
arrangement of which must baffles
the skill of the navigator, perplex
and confuse his operations and only
serve as the antagonists of each other
to show the direct and substantial
it would be better to be deliberate
in the large accumulation of work
and to be able to be able to be able
by the ability of the industry.



for this susceptibility is attended with
fever. It may be easily led to sup-
pose that such latent diseases ^{are}
at first deprived of any considerable
specific consequences even as far as the
fever. That that of various irritations
to irritation to irritation are com-
monly aggravating the disease.

It is to be noted to be understood from
what I have said in the last paragraph
that I am not condemning the use of phos-
phorus in all circumstances of
the disease: but that the foundation
is there whilst in some ~~on~~ circumstances
of the disease. It is under the influence
but of generalization, it is not that
necessary in discriminating the circum-
stances under which they are thus ap-
plicable. It is evident to be desirable,
and it is only in the course of the



action that I would be considered
 a trading violence. In both instances
 my first recourse, & means of this
 in the susceptibility at any period
 leading to the removal of various solid
 and insulating matter, stomach and intestines
 have got lost in that stage of process
 in the progress of the disease. In both
 cases, to be less radical and the stomach
 which has recovered its susceptibility to
 the impression of its active condition
 that they are now in the "withdrawing"
 stage and have a valuable sense of
 the cooling and like powers in the
 food rather up the scattered food
 when have reached the new effective operation
 of the excretion.

I have been very much
 in the way of the food as from the
 action I have recently introduced into the



increasing paper it was to, and the
it was no incommensurable degree of con-
sistency that I have in writing, for I have
a number of the almost innumerable
in the form of the answers, & the solu-
tions of the practice I might suppose in
addition to what I have already said
almost innumerable others, but which
have come not only under my own ex-
amination but also that of my private in-
spection in the practice of the school
as well as those which I have been able
to select from other sources. The relation
which would be swelling this paper to
a size which is neither compatible
with the time or inclination of the
Student, it would rather be a
more moderate and well used to give a full
and complete view of the practice of the
school and the practice of the school.



ation, & he considers the latter indica-
tion to remove their good sense in
the case of the disease.

Considering the disease of not dependent
is at least attended with the presence
of some very irritating matter in the
urine, the removal of such morbid
accumulations will by every person be
considered as the most urgent and
natural indication.

For the removing this indication
the use of hygieine and diet essentially
is necessary. By means of these means
the body is strengthened, the
urine is removed, the
urine is removed with the flowing
of urine. I once there are
cases in the practice of medicine
where the patient is
the requires a more powerful remedy



the administration of justice
in any case of blood guilt.

There are, however, two ways in which
guilt may be inflicted - first, by the
act of murder, the act of poisoning.

Should, not, it is stated in the
law, that a man who kills another
shall be put to death, & a man who
poisons another shall be put to death, in
the accomplishment of the consequence, &
which they will give the measure of
which presents in the execution of
the law. The law is, however, in which
is not a punishment of the crime being
committed.

The intended execution of the law, in
which is a law, which will
not have a tendency to encourage
the practice of murder, against such

[illegible]

patients case, & of the much
importance, to be meddled with without
the most mature consideration, and
serious investigations, of which, there
is well admitted, but at the same time
it cannot view the prompt and imme-
diate application of such measures
as Mr. Knowllege, and the nature of
the case will admit as a necessary
and duty which we owe the unfortunate
being who by assuming on our "charitable"
and placing himself under our
care, deposits in our hands a trust than
which, none is this world certainly; he
also be held more sacred and inviolable.

We can I leave it to the practice of
the profession in the undaunted ma-
nner above spoken of by any circum-
stances more particularly than some

[illegible]

the conviction that upon the prompt
 repairs which we exhibit to them much
 of their safety is dependent.

The diversified consequences of, irrigation
 in this form has not before recorded for
 better of the attention of physicians
 and the the various consequences
 arising from a division of the
 exhibition of a salt which may
 arise as a natural consequence
 of the disease or from the use of
 a solution of salt medicine, and the in-
 creasing matters already existing in the
 alimentary canal, as is particularly the
 case with the food residue of the mid-
 dle lower, as the mineral salts and even
 of the more acastie when exhibited.
 in such small doses as are incapable
 of making any specific impression
 greater than that already in existence,



...
 again, however, in these cases, the sym-
 ptoms of their, fatal and distressing spe-
 cimen, the ~~time~~ similar, here are, those con-
 sidering these numerous kinds of exacer-
 bation, are best calculated to be
 it, and the most fatal, in some
 cases, the influence of the disease.

The ... in prescribing the
 proper plan of treatment, in these cases,
 should not be to maintain the secretory
 vessels of the skin, and to produce
 a ... of the skin into the skin,
 and thus procuring these debilitating
 means of cure - or what is termed
 to be "keeping the blood in a state
 of ... but by removing them
 at the initiating accumulation, to remove
 the circumstances upon which the
 various phenomena are dependent.



Succede as a result of the exposure
which I have been I cannot but take
in declaring my most firm belief and
unshaken opinions of the invalidity and
even deleterious consequences of this and
I may be warranted in saying every other
kind of medicine when too generally or
immoderately used - ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~consequence~~ ^{the} to accomplish
the purposes for which they were intro-
duced, on the violent humors of the disease,
which in the true spirit of medicine
appears to be only excited to the same
as its more humane disposition by
the opposition of any power which
is competent to its entire destruction.



in some of the more numerous cases
of this exhibition has been by the
various nations or monarchs to permit
the practice of fasting and to
the use of their fasting for which many of
the American physicians have observed
certain practices which although better
than the too sparing manner of eating
in patients are nevertheless a long and
unimproving the state of the ~~the~~ alimentary
canal which in these cases we have good
reason to suppose an insupportable of injury
in the process of digestion, and to the
additional exertions which they impose
incomparably more than the entire
abstinence from food with the doing
nothing.

Having then given a general history of
the disease with an account of the
treatment which I consider peculiarly



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To ... that I have ...
 ... many air ...
 ... utility. my excuse for these
 ... is that, I had no desire to
 ... myself in the ...
 ... which are to be found in

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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almost every work which has appeared upon the subject of fever.

That I have occasionally and almost unavoidably been led to indulge in some speculations, I admit, but at the same time from the consideration that the most ingenious of our hypotheses are the offspring of ignorance I have endeavoured to confine myself in those speculations to the explaining of established practical facts, from which I only hope that they may not detract, as I have related them with that important confidence which is the result of not a little observation, and a respectable portion of clinical experience,

that any one who is
in the habit of
reading the
works of the
ancient writers
will find that
the language of
the ancients is
very different
from that of
the moderns
and that the
style of the
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